UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/846/Part III/3
8 August 1995

Original: ENGLISH

PROPERTY OF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART III. EUROPE

Section 3 - CIS countries and Turkey

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02486

III.3 CIS COUNTRIES AND TURKEY

1. This section covers UNHCR's activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

A. Armenia

1. Beneficiary population

2. At 31 December 1994, Armenia hosted some 376,000 refugees and internally displaced persons originating from Azerbaijan (260,000), Nagorno-Karabakh (39,000) and Abkhazia, Georgia (5,000). There were also some 72,000 internally displaced Armenians. All refugees are ethnic Armenians living mainly in cities throughout the country. In 1995, some 150,000 refugees and displaced persons have been identified by UNHCR as being in need of international assistance.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. During 1994, as a consequence of Armenia's declining economy, a considerable proportion of the working-age Armenian population, including refugees, moved to the Russian Federation. Because of this outflow, the number of refugees in Armenia has decreased. However, the remaining caseload, made up of those who are unable to travel to the Russian Federation (elderly, disabled, women and children) has, as a result, become more vulnerable.

4. During 1994 no significant influxes of refugees into Armenia occurred with the exception of a few ethnic Armenian families fleeing the conflict in Chechnya, Russian Federation. In contrast, refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh continued to return home. Some Armenians from Sukhumi repatriated voluntarily to Abkhazia. These trends are expected to continue in 1995.

5. In 1995, UNHCR will promote the establishment of a Human Rights Centre in Armenia to promote and disseminate information related to human rights. UNHCR will also play an active role in supporting the United Nations Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (Electoral Assistance Division) during the 1995 national parliamentary elections, in which some categories of refugees have the right to participate.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

6. An overall objective begun in 1994 and to continue in 1995 and 1996 is the provision of an assistance programme which supports local integration through social and economic improvements for the refugee population and the communities in which they live.

7. The aim of the refugee assistance programme is to prevent migration, particularly to the Russian Federation, but also to other economic zones of the former Soviet Union and the West. The programme addresses the spectrum of refugee

needs, ranging from emergency to rehabilitation to development, by implementing a programme that integrates UNHCR resources with others provided by sister United Nations agencies (e.g. UNICEF for medical supplies in refugee-affected areas; UNDP for longer term development activities such as the World Bank Social Investment Fund; and WFP for food security), as well as major donor programmes which have provided and will continue to provide technical and material support to the general population, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

8. The 1996 programme addresses partnership. It will give priority to capacity-building with the Government of Armenia and the State Department for Refugees, in particular and through coordination of selected national and international non-governmental organization (NGO) resources. This partnership will be enhanced by the newly created office of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in Armenia.

9. The Human Rights Centre established in 1995 will be consolidated.

10. Four small field offices, established during the latter half of 1994, will continue during 1995 and 1996 to assist with food delivery systems using the State Shop network. State Shops will continue to act as distribution points for food for refugees and thus further complement refugee integration into assistance systems in place for the general population. Field offices will also begin in 1995 and continue in 1996 to bridge rehabilitation and development needs so that UNHCR can disengage eventually and make way for other organizations, such as UNDP, to become fully involved.

11. In 1994, a significant number of small projects were designed. They will continue and expand in number in 1995 and 1996 and hopefully provide the foundation and act as pilot projects for larger-scale development programmes envisioned to be funded by the international community.

12. The UNHCR programme for 1996 is designed in such a way that it can serve all future development activities by providing examples of income-generation and agricultural development within a village district network being developed in 1995. The effects of the UNHCR emergency programme in 1993 and rehabilitation programme in 1994 and 1995 are intended to provide the basis in 1996 for a programme that can further not only the integration and durable solutions of refugees but also the country's development needs. This is the paramount objective and priority of the 1995 and 1996 programmes.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

13. An ongoing need will be the provision of food and relief items. As stated above, the ratio of vulnerable persons to the total caseload is increasing as young and able-bodied persons depart to other parts of the former Soviet Union. Thus, in 1996 the total number of beneficiaries is expected to remain at 150,000.

14. According to figures provided by the State Department for Refugees there are some 15,000 families requiring permanent housing. In view of the lack of improvement in the economy and the virtual bankruptcy of the Government, UNHCR will continue playing a lead role in the provision of shelter during 1996.

15. The priority will remain the provision of permanent housing to refugee families on land plots and the conversion of remaining refugee hostels to apartments for refugees. Continued implementation of the shelter self-help programme is foreseen.

16. It is recognized that providing shelter does not fully meet the needs of a refugee community that is in the process of integrating into a weak economy. Linked to the provision of shelter must be assistance in establishing a sustainable form of income generation. In 1996, a considerable portion of the budget will be reserved for income-generation programmes which will be small-scale community-based activities aimed at providing refugees and the communities in which they live with means to survive. Women, many of whom are without family support, will continue to be of particular concern to the Office.

17. Some funding is proposed for community services, education and health facilities. The purchase of equipment will be a priority, with local authorities and the Government providing in-kind contributions in the form of buildings and staffing.

(c) **Implementing partners**

18. As in 1995, during 1996 the State Department for Refugees (SDR), will be UNHCR's counterpart in the Government. It also will provide UNHCR and other implementing partners with all social information related to project implementation, particularly regarding the identification of shelter and social needs country-wide, and will act as an umbrella agency whose main function will be to ensure efficient implementation of small-scale quick impact projects (QIPs).

19. Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) will implement agricultural projects in central and southern Armenia with an emphasis on food production and training of refugees.

20. OXFAM will be responsible for repair and maintenance of communal centres; for placement of container houses; for provision of public services and/or irrigation to selected villages; and for the self-help shelter programme aimed at providing basic construction materials and technical support to individual refugee families. It will also provide basic health education and medicines to communal centres and villages assisted under its shelter component.

21. The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) will take care of building and completing dwellings for permanent occupation by refugee families. It will also be responsible for implementing small-scale agriculture and income-generation activities aimed at meeting the needs of refugee women.

22. United Nations Volunteers (UNV) will be responsible for the running of four UNHCR/SDR field offices, established by UNHCR to improve access to the widely dispersed case-load in Armenia.

23. Basic food requirements will be met by WFP. The distribution of food commodities will be shared between UNHCR and WFP in accordance with the terms of the UNHCR/WFP Memorandum of Understanding.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

24. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 Expenditure (all sources of funds)

25. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

26. The revised 1995 requirements do not vary significantly from initial estimates. During the year, the Yerevan office will move to new premises put at the disposal of the United Nations system by the Armenian Government.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

27. The 1996 requirements are proposed at similar levels to the 1995 revised requirements as no changes in staffing levels are expected. Staff costs for 21 staff members, general operating expenditure, procurement of supplies and necessary non-expendable property will be covered.

B. Azerbaijan

1. Beneficiary population

28. At 31 December, according to government statistics, Azerbaijan hosted 231,600 refugees, including ethnic Azeri refugees from Armenia (201,400), Meshketi Turk refugees from Central Asia (29,000) as well as small numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries. The Government recorded 663,100 internally displaced persons as a result of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

29. Most refugees from Armenia arrived in 1989, whereas the vast majority of the displaced persons from the western regions moved in the course of 1993 and 1994, the last ones in April 1994. While 90 per cent of refugees have settled, few of the internally displaced persons have found a home, with the majority living in makeshift shelters. Some 77,000 persons live in eleven camps funded and managed by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

2. Developments in 1994

30. The major influx of internally displaced persons in 1993 continued until the first quarter of 1994. A cease-fire agreed in May 1994 took hold and was still holding at the time of writing. Some of the estimated 25,000 internally displaced have returned to areas not under Nagorno-Karabakh forces occupation.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

31. The priority for 1996 will continue to focus on making a substantial contribution towards improving the shelter condition of 10,000 internally displaced families. The target population would be families in the most desperate shelter situation, namely, those in spontaneous encampments, dug-outs, railway wagons and school buildings. It is envisaged that, for some 3,000 families, the intervention would be in the form of improving their current shelter and, for 7,000, it would be in the form of providing low-cost single rooms in different configurations dictated by location and physical factors.

32. As it will not be sufficient to provide housing units to these families, efforts will be made to provide latrines, bathing facilities and water supply along with shelter.

33. With prospects of return dim, and in order to curtail the dependency syndrome, greater emphasis will be placed on income-generation activities. The objective in 1996 will be to continue the distribution of vegetable seeds and agriculture tools as well as to expand the range to other income-generation activities.

34. Although the focus of UNHCR assistance will be primarily in the above-mentioned sectors, programme objectives also include assistance in health, considering that assistance is expected to be provided by other sources but will still fall short of the total needs of the estimated 1 million refugees, displaced persons and other affected populations.

35. Similarly, there will be a need to continue providing of household items such as footwear, clothing, soap, detergent, heaters, washtubs and lanterns to meet replacement needs and the requirements of those who have not yet received such assistance.

36. In terms of capacity-building, the strengthening of the Department for Refugees and Displaced Persons' capacity to collect and process information for different management functions will continue in 1996.

37. In addition, a number of training courses in emergency management and programme management will be undertaken as a continuation of the start made in this direction in 1994. Efforts to improve and streamline the government mechanism dealing with refugees and displaced persons is ongoing and will be continued in 1996.

38. The refugees and displaced persons overwhelmingly have expressed their desire to return home. While this goal may not be achieved in the near future, in the case of the ethnic Azeri refugees from Armenia and the ex-Uzbekistan Meshketi Turks originally from Georgia, the repatriation of the internally displaced persons from the occupied territories would be possible in the event of a solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and assurances of return in safety and dignity. The process of contingency planning was started in 1994 and will be continued although actual repatriation is uncertain.

39. At the time of writing the phasing down of UNHCR's programme in Azerbaijan was being considered seriously. The international community has been informed that UNHCR is working on a phase-out plan which would begin to be implemented in July if no new contributions are received.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

40. Provided funds are available, the 1996 programme will be essentially a continuation of the 1995 programme. While it will focus on the shelter, water, sanitation, and income-generation sectors, assistance in other sectors, at a minimum level, will be continued.

41. The implementation of the shelter sector programme will continue to require a considerable amount of planning, organization and mobilization. In respect of water and sanitation, it is planned to construct toilets and simple bathing facilities in the context of the shelter programme as well as in locations where the water supply and sanitation situation is particularly poor.

42. The vegetable seeds and basic farming tools distribution will be carried out along the same lines as in 1994 and 1995 but with the possible participation of more NGOs. This assistance would enable the mostly rural population to improve their diet and sell any surplus, as well as use the tools for improving the surroundings of the settlements and obtaining seasonal employment in nearby collective farms. It is also expected that a number of income-generation projects will be launched with the help of interested NGOs.

43. Assistance in the health sector will continue. Medicine will be distributed to regional hospitals and dispensaries that provide medical assistance to the most vulnerable displaced persons. Basic medical training will be given to government medical staff.

44. Household items, especially those used to cover recurring needs, will be provided to the most vulnerable refugees and displaced persons depending upon whether assistance is received from other sources.

45. Training activities in refugee law, emergency management and UNHCR programming and administration are also envisaged. The participants will be government officials, NGO staff and UNHCR staff.

46. The sectoral breakdown for the revised 1995 and the initial 1996 project allocation is as follows (in dollars):

Sector	Initial 1995	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Transport	370,650	183,412	291,740
Domestic needs	690,000	747,305	700,000
Water	82,250	334,118	464,483
Sanitation	117,860	617,755	541,090
Health	800,000	281,420	190,000
Shelter	2,250,000	3,927,674	2,248,774
Education	625,000	128,366	0
Crop production	220,000	274,620	175,000
Livestock	0	435,240	96,485
Income-generation	120,000	144,170	300,000
Legal assistance	37,000	15,000	25,000
Agency op. support	2,640	111,720	120,728
Total	5,315,300	7,200,800	5,153,300

(c) **Implementing partners**

47. The Azerbaijani Red Crescent Society will be responsible for the receipt, storage and in-country transport of relief items.

48. OXFAM-UK will be engaged in the implementation of rehabilitation and/or maintenance work in the sectors of water and sanitation and in environmental hygiene and public health training work.

49. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium will be responsible for the implementation of the health/nutrition sector of the project.

50. Relief International (RI)-US will ensure, in cooperation with MSF-Belgium, the implementation of the health/nutrition sector, serving explicitly the most isolated and rural communities in the form of primary health care outreach programmes. RI will also engage in and implement activities in the crop production, livestock/animal husbandry and income-generation sectors.

51. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) will implement water and sanitation sectors of the project and participate in crop production activities.

52. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) will engage in the crop production sector introducing greenhouse technology to selected rural communities.

53. Hayat, a local NGO, will engage in the livestock/animal husbandry sector providing selected rural beneficiaries with livestock.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

54. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all source of funds)

55. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates mainly due to savings made under travel and general operating expenses. Office premises were made available free of charge, and less non-expendable property was procured than expected.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

56. The revised 1995 requirements are 40 per cent lower than initial estimates due to reduced staff, travel and general operating costs in line with 1994 expenditure trends.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

57. The 1996 requirements will continue to decrease and will cover the salaries of 5 professionals, 1 Junior Professional Officer and 16 local staff. Reduced general operating expenditure is envisaged as the essential non-expendable property will have been procured in 1994 and 1995.

C. Georgia

1. Beneficiary population

58. At 31 December 1994, Georgia hosted 280,000 internally displaced persons. This population included 215,000 Georgians, 35,000 Abkhaz, 20,000 South Ossetians, and a group of 10,000 persons comprising ethnic Armenians, Russians, Greeks and Jews. Most of the internally displaced are ethnic Georgians, mainly women, children and elderly persons who fled Abkhazia as result of the civil war waged in 1992 and 1993. Some Georgian nationals have also found asylum as refugees on Russian Federation territory.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

59. On 4 April 1994, a Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia was signed by the Georgian and Abkhaz parties as well as by the Russian Federation and UNHCR. On 14 May 1994, an Agreement on Cease-fire and Separation of Troops was signed in Moscow by representatives of Georgia and Abkhazia, this agreement provides for, inter alia, the deployment of CIS Peace-keeping Forces along a 24 kilometre-wide Security Zone created on the cease-fire line. A United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) has been deployed simultaneously following its establishment under Security Council resolution 858 (1993).

60. In accordance with the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons to Abkhazia, UNHCR has organized and chaired eleven Quadripartite Commission meetings with the objective of reaching agreements on a procedure of organized return of the internally displaced. During 1994, with the parties agreement, UNHCR received more than 9,000 application forms concerning over 30,000 internally displaced willing to return in the framework of the quadripartite process. As a first step, these returns were planned to be limited to the district of Gali in Abkhazia where UNHCR has established a presence to prepare the ground, with local authorities, for such a movement.

61. Between October and November 1994, a group of 311 internally displaced returned to Gali, with UNHCR/WFP assistance, after their application forms were cleared by the Abkhaz authorities. Because of the slowness of the Abkhaz clearance procedure, which allowed only a very limited number of returns, and the refusal of the Abkhaz authorities to agree on a meaningful and pragmatic schedule of return, internally displaced persons became reluctant to participate in the quadripartite process and the organized return movement stopped. Moreover, since November 1994, security has greatly deteriorated in the Security Zone, including Gali district, where the situation did not allow further organized return movement. Despite this evolution UNHCR has maintained its presence in Gali and has continued to assist internally displaced persons in Georgia pending their return in condition of safety and dignity.

3. 1996 country programmes

62. Given the difficulties experienced in implementing the quadripartite agreement, UNHCR will intensify, in 1996, the shift introduced in 1995 from emergency relief to local settlement of internally displaced remaining ready to participate in the quadripartite process as soon as the concerned parties show their willingness to resume it. A substantial number of internally displaced live in thoroughly dilapidated communal facilities. The programme will be built around the rehabilitation of communal centres and the development of income-generation projects. Large concentrations of internally displaced in selected districts in the west of the country, as well as some isolated small concentrations which have not benefited as much from assistance, will be targeted.

63. Comprehensive assistance will be provided to improve general public health among the internally displaced, and they will benefit from rehabilitation of communal centres, water, sanitation, and medical care activities. The local authorities will be closely involved as part of the process aimed at strengthening the capacity of Georgian administration.

64. Whereas internally displaced persons enjoy the protection of the State, the legal framework is absent or weak, and the authorities lack the means and the infrastructure to accord adequate attention to protection. UNHCR will continue to take up cases of individuals who require advice or assistance in this sector. As to refugees from outside Georgia, Georgia's accession to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol remains a high priority, as is the development of the legal framework related to refugee matters, such as nationality laws and residence laws. In the meantime, UNHCR will work closely with the State Committee for Refugees on the

granting of refugee status to individual cases, who will also receive counselling and, if justified, resettlement processing. In Abkhazia, the objective for 1996 will remain to intervene on individual cases, to expand UNHCR's preventive and monitoring role and to help create conditions under which return in safety will be possible. Particular attention will be given to the maintenance of non-discriminatory policies (such as in education) to facilitate return.

65. During 1995 and 1996, UNHCR will work closely with the State Committee for Refugees, both at the central and provincial levels, to strengthen the Government's capacity to support and service internally displaced and to assess and respond to their needs, inter alia through training courses. UNHCR will introduce the Central and Eastern Europe Registration of Individual Cases System (CEERICS) devised to answer to specific needs in the region. Lastly, UNHCR will visit regularly internally displaced concentrations and closely monitor their situation.

66. During 1996, attention will be given to monitoring not only the distribution of relief items, but also the impact of programmes, the unmet needs of internally displaced and the implementation of programmes by governmental and non-governmental agencies. Coordination between agencies will be enhanced through the inter-agency coordination mechanism which UNHCR chairs.

67. During 1996, more intensive contacts will be developed with the media to disseminate information on UNHCR and its policies, notably with regard to assistance, protection and voluntary repatriation.

68. At the time of writing, the phasing down of UNHCR's programme in Georgia was being considered seriously. The international community has been informed that UNHCR is working on a phase-out plan which would begin to be implemented in July if no new contributions are received.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

69. During 1996, provided contributions are received, it is proposed to rehabilitate a substantial number of communal facilities by repairing broken windows, doors, roofs and electrical equipment, and improving the electricity supply.

70. Sanitary conditions and water quality will be improved by repairing water, sanitation and sewage systems of communal shelters, replacing essential items and providing chlorine, chlorine-based cleansers and chlorinated lime. This will include work on pumps, motors, pipes, chlorination equipment and sewage lines in municipalities hosting large internally displaced populations.

71. The internally displaced are particularly affected by health hazards due to overcrowded conditions as well as poor hygienic and sanitary facilities. In order to address this problem, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, technical support will be provided to engineering units operating within the framework of UNHCR's implementing partners. Primary health care as well as maternal/child health also will be supported through a controlled and monitored drug distribution, vaccination immunization campaigns targeting the internally displaced

population, and medical training programmes in selected sites with a high concentration of internally displaced.

72. Although the programme focus has been shifted from emergency to medium-term solutions, it will still be necessary to meet some non-food relief needs, especially among the most vulnerable internally displaced. Whenever possible, non-food items will be purchased locally.

73. Short-term income-generation projects will be implemented to increase the self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

74. Livestock will be provided to host family households for them to raise for home consumption, breeding and sale. Each beneficiary family will be expected to hand over a small percentage of either eggs, baby rabbits or piglets, following the initial breeding cycle, to additional beneficiaries.

75. Food preservation activities, such as fruit/vegetable canning, provision of basic tools to skilled internally displaced persons and small sewing workshops at several communal centres will also continue.

76. To improve the implementation capacity of local counterparts, UNHCR will advise the authorities on its administrative structure in the provinces and notably on the information flow to the refugee/internally displaced registration centre to be established in Tbilisi in the course of 1995 as well as on adequate responses back to the provinces. This capacity-building will be done in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

77. UNHCR will work closely with the Georgian Government on the granting of refugee status to individual cases, who will also receive counselling.

(c) **Implementing partners**

78. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) will be responsible for procurement and distribution of non-food assistance, rehabilitation work and the implementation of QIPs.

79. OXFAM will take care of procurement and distribution of non-food assistance as well as for activities under the water and sanitation sectors.

80. MSF-Spain will be responsible for medical care as well as water and sanitation activities.

81. The Georgian State Committee for Refugees and Accommodation (SCRA), the Committee on Migration and Nationalities of South Ossetia (SOCMN), the Committee for Refugees of Abkhazia (CFR), and the Georgian Red Cross (GRC) are local organizations which will continue assisting UNHCR in the registration of internally displaced, assessment of them needs and distribution of material assistance to them.

82. Should the repatriation process resume, IOM will be responsible for transportation of refugees to Abkhazia, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) for the registration process of returnees as well as of the necessary mine awareness education campaign; Action Internationale Contre la Faim (AICF) will distribute food and non-food items to returnees and will take care of the rehabilitation activities in Abkhazia.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

83. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

84. The 1994 expenditure was much higher than anticipated mainly due to the procurement of necessary non-expendable property, i.e. vehicles and communication equipment for the newly opened field offices in Gali, Sukhumi, Zugdidi and Sochi.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

85. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than initial estimates principally due to the creation of seven new posts, resulting in an increase in staff and travel costs.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

86. The 1996 requirements are identical to those of 1995. However, given the poor state of the programme's financing at the time of writing, a downward adjustment of the requirements may become necessary.

D. Russian Federation

1. Beneficiary population

87. At 31 December 1994, the UNHCR Regional Office in Moscow had registered some 50,200 asylum-seekers and refugees originating from outside the territory of the former Soviet Union, of whom 5,914 were assisted with life-sustaining activities. Afghans comprise about 60 per cent of this group, Somalis and Iraqis represent about 10 per cent each, and the rest come from another 30 countries.

88. As of the same date, the Federal Migration Service (FMS) of the Russian Federation, had registered over 700,000 persons coming from CIS member countries and the Baltic countries. This population includes forced migrants and refugees. In addition, an estimated 400,000 persons have been displaced in and outside Chechnya, Russian Federation, as a result of the conflict which broke out in this autonomous republic in mid-December 1994.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

89. In November 1994, and at the invitation of the Russian Federation, UNHCR carried out a fact-finding mission in North Ossetia and Ingushetia to assess the situation of South Ossetian refugees hosted since 1991 by North Ossetia, and of the Ingush displaced population who fled North Ossetia in 1992 and who have been residing since then in Ingushetia. Recommendations from the mission were overtaken by the events in Chechnya. Nevertheless, contacts have been maintained between the Russian Government and UNHCR on these two, interrelated, humanitarian issues.

90. In late December 1994, the Russian Government requested humanitarian assistance from UNHCR in favour of the displaced population from Chechnya. Following confirmation of the request from the United Nations Secretary-General, an initial UNHCR/DHA assessment of the situation was conducted in January 1995 in the three republics neighbouring Chechnya (Daghestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia) and 116 metric tons of relief goods were airlifted. In early February, two Emergency Response Teams were deployed to Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia) and Makhachkala (Daghestan) respectively. An additional UNHCR office was subsequently opened in Nazran (Ingushetia) and a UNHCR field presence is now maintained in Khasavyurt (Daghestan).

91. Following an initial Flash Appeal issued in early February, a United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal was launched by the DHA on 23 March. The appeal summarizes the activities of six agencies (DHA, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and IOM, for activities outside of Chechnya only) from January to June 1995, to supplement basic needs of the 220,000 most vulnerable displaced persons. UNHCR's component focuses on a multi-sectoral emergency project including shelter, water supply and public health services, scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

92. Concerning non-CIS refugees and asylum-seekers in the Russian Federation, community-based activities initiated in 1994 (including primary education, language training and social counselling services for refugee children and adults) are being consolidated in 1995. Concomitantly, counselling and supplementary feeding services for pregnant women and lactating mothers are being expanded.

93. With a gradual decrease of the target population from 6,000 to 4,200 beneficiaries, revised priorities for the UNHCR 1995 Care and Maintenance programme will also include support to the FMS accommodation centres. Pilot loan-based income-generation projects aimed at facilitating the integration of refugees and forced migrants were initiated in 1994 and will continue in 1995.

94. The Mass Information project in Russia launched in 1994, reports on refugee and migration issues to the Russian public through weekly radio programmes, a series of television documentaries, and a column in the newspaper Izvestia. A seminar entitled "Refugee Flows, Irregular Population Movements and Political Change: Russia, Europe and the World" with participation of Russian opinion-makers, UNHCR officials and international experts was held early in February in Helsinki, Finland. A handbook on travelling and working abroad will be published in the near future.

95. Several workshops are scheduled in 1995. They will address People-Oriented Planning, social and community services, income-generation projects and women's reproductive health. Training on refugee status determination and refugee law is also planned.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

96. The protection of asylum-seekers and refugees of all origins, through the application of relevant legal instruments, will continue to be the first priority of UNHCR in the Russian Federation. The promotion of a satisfactory refugee status determination procedure, implemented by the concerned Russian authorities, remains the focus of the UNHCR strategy in the country.

97. The vulnerable people among the asylum-seekers will continue to be a major priority for UNHCR in Russia, until long-term solutions are identified jointly with the Russian authorities. In this respect, UNHCR will continue to collaborate with the Russian authorities to identify and implement durable solutions for the refugees and asylum-seekers in Russia, through voluntary repatriation, whenever feasible, or local settlement, promotion of income-generation activities and provision of basic assistance to the most needy.

98. In collaboration with the Russian Government, UNHCR will address the inter-related issues of South Ossetian refugees in North Ossetia and the Ingush internally displaced population in Ingushetia. Jointly with the concerned authorities, the possibility of durable solutions will be explored in an integrated and regional approach. The provision of assistance to the most fragile groups among these two categories of people will be considered.

99. Training in refugee law, status determination procedures and social work, along with institution- and capacity-building activities for governmental offices and non-governmental organizations in Moscow, St. Petersburg, North Ossetia, Ingushetia and Daghestan, will continue to be implemented as an integral part of the UNHCR support to the Russian Federation.

100. The Mass Information Project will continue and in 1996 will carry out activities similar to those in 1995.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

101. The initial proposal for the 1996 care and maintenance programme indicates a lower level of assistance and an increased emphasis on local integration projects. A potentially significant growth in the number of people opting for voluntary repatriation is also foreseen.

102. The proposed consolidation of the UNHCR presence, through a specific care and maintenance project in North Ossetia, will have to be explored in 1995 and 1996.

(c) Implementing partners

103. The same implementation arrangements are foreseen for 1995 and 1996.

104. The majority of the 1995 care and maintenance project for non-CIS asylum-seekers is implemented by the French NGO Equilibre, which is responsible for payment of cash allowances, management of soup kitchens, direction of the accommodation centre, and the inter-related social work, community services and educational activities for asylum-seekers coming from outside the CIS region and the Baltics. Equilibre has also assumed the administrative responsibility for managing the Refugee Reception Centre.

105. Lorien, a private Russian NGO, manages the medical programme in Moscow. Technical and supervisory assistance has been provided to Lorien by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Russian Red Cross Society.

106. The Red Cross Society of St. Petersburg implements a modest assistance project (provision of food or cash allowances) for the most vulnerable asylum-seekers residing in that city.

107. The Russian NGO Compatriot Fund is responsible for the implementation of income-generation and small business projects.

108. The Coordinating Council for Assistance to Refugees and Forced Migrants provides legal support mostly to refugees and forced migrants originating from the CIS and the Baltic countries, and to some persons displaced from Chechnya.

109. Assistance to the FMS will focus on infrastructural support to accommodation centres for refugees and forced migrants, and other capacity-building activities, aimed at strengthening its refugee status determination procedures.

110. Several NGOs and agencies have been involved in implementation in the Chechnya emergency operation, including:

- the Danish Refugee Council and Radda Barnen - staff support;
- MSF-Belgium - water and sanitation;
- the Russian Ministry for Emergencies (EMERCOM) - logistics;
- the International Rescue Committee - water and sanitation;
- Relief International - shelter, infrastructure and domestic needs;
- Equilibre - community services; and
- the Ingush authorities - Department of Capital Construction (infrastructure) and Migration Service (infrastructure).

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

111. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

112. The 1994 expenditure was higher than revised estimates mainly because the planned opening of a UNHCR office in Ukraine in 1995 necessitated the temporary deployment of staff on mission to pave the way for establishing a longer-term presence. Necessary office equipment was also procured. As no allocation for these expenditures existed, costs were covered from the Russian Federation budget.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

113. The revised 1995 requirements in the Russian Federation are higher than initial estimates due to the need to support the Chechnya Operation with staff on mission in Daghestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia, general operating expenditure, and the procurement of non-expendable property such as vehicles, computer equipment and communications equipment.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

114. The 1996 requirements cover the costs of the UNHCR Regional Office in Moscow. It is estimated that by the beginning of 1996 it will no longer be necessary to assist internally displaced persons from Chechnya. Therefore, the 1996 budget is proposed at similar levels to those foreseen for the initial 1995 budget.

E. Turkey

1. Beneficiary population

115. At 31 December 1994, Turkey hosted some 24,900 refugees in camps or scattered in Ankara, Istanbul and 28 other cities. This figure included some 20,000 Bosnians living in camps or in Istanbul; 444 Iraqis living primarily in camps in south-eastern Turkey and 2,200 Iraqi individual cases; 2,000 Iranian individual cases; and 247 from other nationalities. Approximately 4,090 refugees received material assistance from UNHCR during 1994.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

116. Owing to the geographical limitation applied by the Turkish Government to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the only possible durable solution for non-European refugees in Turkey is either resettlement or voluntary repatriation. Because of this reservation, status determination of non-European asylum-seekers has been traditionally carried out by UNHCR.

117. Early in 1994, the Turkish Government started interviewing asylum-seekers and deciding who satisfied refugee criteria. On 30 November 1994, the Council of Ministers issued a regulation on refugees and asylum-seekers in Turkey. The regulation assigns organizational and departmental responsibilities for responding to group influxes. It also details the procedures and principles to be applied to individuals wishing to seek either asylum in Turkey or residence permits with the intention of seeking asylum in a third country. This regulation was the first Turkish document to outline responsibilities and methods for implementation of the

1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol by Government officials. The major change introduced by the new regulation is that asylum-seekers must henceforth register their claims within five days of their arrival in Turkey. Those without proper entry documents must register with the governorship nearest their point of entry.

118. The regulation includes no legal requirement to consult UNHCR in status determination but an informal agreement between UNHCR and the Turkish Government ensures that its views are sought on negative cases.

119. A "one-time solution" was put into effect during December 1994 to permit Iraqi refugees who entered Turkey after the Kurdish-administered area of Northern Iraq was established in 1991 to exit Turkey on resettlement. Those recognized as refugees by UNHCR were given time (November and December 1994) to go to Silopi Camp in southeast Turkey, where they will be issued exit visas once their resettlement in a third country has been approved.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

120. In order to be able to respond to circumstances stemming from the provisions in the new regulation, UNHCR will expand legal counselling to the border areas through either local NGOs or Lawyer's Bar Associations in these areas of the country.

121. UNHCR will further develop community programmes benefiting vulnerable Bosnian refugees, particularly women and children, to improve their living conditions.

122. The resettlement of non-European refugees will continue. In addition, the Office will facilitate the resettlement of vulnerable Bosnians, and the family reunification of Bosnians who have close family links in third countries.

123. Close cooperation with resettlement countries through local embassies, immigration authorities, UNHCR Branch Offices in capitals and through the Resettlement Section at UNHCR Headquarters will be maintained to ensure a continued understanding and support in resettling the non-European caseload. Information-sharing and "lobbying" is required to further encourage resettlement countries, five years after the Persian Gulf War, to maintain their quotas for refugees in Turkey.

124. Asylum-seekers who are given temporary asylum by the Government under the new procedure are usually assigned to live in various cities with financial and medical assistance provided by UNHCR. But the desirability and feasibility of consolidating all those pending resettlement in one centre is being looked into. This could enhance protection, facilitate processing and provision of services, but would also reduce beneficiaries' self-sufficiency.

125. Contacts will be expanded both through the media and academic institutions to increase public and institutional awareness of refugee problems. UNHCR will promote the establishment of some type of community support committee of influential citizens interested in refugee problems. Efforts will also be made to identify new NGOs to develop partnerships for a possible handover of implementation of various sectors under the assistance programmes. Training for current partners is planned to improve implementation of UNHCR's assistance programmes and reporting requirements.

(b) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

126. During 1996, the UNHCR Office in Turkey will continue to promote resettlement of refugees from Turkey as a durable solution for non-European refugees. The Office will respond to the need for more individual casework and for a purely urban caseload, and to the more prominent security aspects in the present resettlement caseload. The number of beneficiaries of resettlement assistance is based on some 1,500 persons. They will be provided with assistance to cover local travel, pre-departure fees, visa fees and medical examination costs. The number of persons finally resettled will greatly depend on the results of the application by the Turkish Government of the 30 November 1994 regulations.

127. During 1996, it is proposed that some 2,300 persons will benefit from monthly subsistence allowances, medical care, food allowances, counselling services and legal assistance. The proposed care and maintenance allocation for 1996 will be higher than in 1995 in view of the increasing cost of living in Turkey and the incorporation of assistance to Bosnian refugees into the General Programmes. Activities to be developed will be similar to those in 1995.

128. The consolidation of Bosnians into one camp in north-western Turkey was carried out during the first quarter of 1995. Assistance to Bosnian refugees in the camp cover mainly domestic needs, costs of medical care, vocational training activities in the camp, education of refugee children in primary, secondary and higher levels, refugee labour costs and needs of vulnerable groups.

129. The 1996 allocation for the care and maintenance of Bosnian refugees in Turkey is based on 7,000 needy and vulnerable persons, 3,000 of them in Kirklareli camp and the rest in Istanbul. Assistance will mainly cover basic care and maintenance, including food assistance, health care and a social welfare programme to address the needs of both adults and children inside and outside the camp.

130. As in 1995, the proposed allocation for 1996 will also cover the needs of vulnerable Bosnians living in Istanbul through counselling services and medical care.

131. During 1996 UNHCR will continue to facilitate family reunion for Bosnians with close family links in third countries. It will also continue to process medical evacuations for Bosnian medical cases who require medical treatment unavailable in Turkey. The interest of Bosnian refugees in voluntary repatriation will be addressed if the prevailing circumstances in the country of origin guarantee their return in safety and dignity.

132. The Branch Office in Ankara, in consultation with UNHCR Headquarters and relevant Branch Offices, will try to establish clear guidelines for voluntary repatriation of Iraqis from third countries via Turkey to Northern Iraq.

133. Training will continue in 1996 with provisions made for two workshops on refugee law and determination of refugee status. Training of NGO staff in social services is also foreseen.

(c) Implementing partners

134. The implementation of the programme for individual cases living in urban areas in Ankara and other provincial capitals will be carried out directly by the UNHCR Branch Office. For Iraqi and Iranian refugees living in urban areas, medical care will be provided through State hospitals. In Ankara a private clinic will process patients for referrals to the hospitals. Branch Office Ankara will be directly responsible for the resettlement of non-European refugees from Turkey. It will coordinate with local embassies, selection missions from the capitals, the Resettlement Section at UNHCR Headquarters and with the International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC).

136. ICMC will also serve as UNHCR's implementing partner for assisting Iranians, Iraqis and elderly Eastern Europeans in Istanbul. Counselling activities for the vulnerable Bosnians will also be implemented by ICMC.

137. IOM will organize departures of resettlement cases arranged through UNHCR.

138. In Istanbul, CARITAS will serve on a courtesy basis as intermediary for Branch Office Ankara in matters of counselling, status determination, assistance and resettlement of Iranian and Iraqi refugees.

139. The Anatolian Development Foundation (ADF) will procure and distribute relief items and provide other camp services in Kirklareli camp. Basic food items for refugees in Kirklareli camp will be procured by WFP on behalf of UNHCR and distributed by the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS).

140. TRCS and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies-Ankara Delegation will provide health assistance to Bosnian refugees living in Istanbul. ADF will procure family food parcels for needy Bosnian families living in and around Istanbul which will be distributed by TRCS.

141. Several NGOs, including CARITAS, the American Board in Istanbul, as well as embassies and UNICEF, will continue contributing to the food, domestic needs, health, education and counselling sectors.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

141. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

142. The 1994 expenditure was higher than revised estimates mainly because of the turnover of Junior Professional Officers, which led to higher staff costs.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

143. The revised 1995 requirements are lower than initial estimates primarily due to the closure of the Diyarbakir Office and lower staff costs despite the creation of a new post in Ankara.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

144. The 1996 requirements are not significantly different from revised 1995 requirements. The new status determination procedures will require increased travel of UNHCR Legal Officers to the border areas of Turkey resulting in an increased travel budget. Costs to be covered include the salaries and common staff costs for a staff of 31 persons plus 4 Junior Professional Officers, as well as general operating expenditure.

F. Other CIS countries in Europe

1. Belarus

145. At 31 December 1994, some 1,800 non-Newly Independent States (NIS) asylum-seekers had been determined to be of concern to UNHCR. Most of them come from Afghanistan and smaller numbers from Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Viet Nam. According to government sources, the country received about 5,300 CIS refugees and forced migrants.

146. UNHCR activities in Belarus are aimed primarily at training and institution-building. In this context, a seminar on Refugee Law was held in 1993 and support was provided to the State Migration Service to prepare a draft refugee law and to establish a proper system to handle asylum claims. An additional refugee law training seminar was held in 1994. In addition, during the past two years, Belarusian authorities have consistently been invited to participate in international conferences, meetings and training workshops and seminars.

147. Throughout 1994, a small assistance programme was implemented in Minsk by the local Red Cross for about 100 asylum-seekers. During 1995, UNHCR will continue to implement this project and to provide support to the Belarusian authorities with institution-building activities and the donation of computer equipment (hardware and software) for refuge registration purposes.

148. UNHCR expects to establish a presence in Minsk by mid-1995, with the objective of providing legal assistance to the Government to permit accession to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, finalizing its refugee-related legislation,

and establishing concrete procedures both for registration and refugee status determination. The determination of NIS groups of concern and elaboration of specific support programmes is also envisaged.

149. Proposals for 1996 include the continuation of the assistance programme and, whenever possible, support for voluntary repatriation.

2. The Republic of Moldova

150. Based on UNHCR appraisal missions, refugee-related issues in the Republic of Moldova are currently not critical. During 1994, UNHCR offered basic training, especially in refugee-law and status determination procedures, and institution-building assistance to the Government. Administrative support and equipment, for the establishment of a refugee office capable of handling asylum-seekers claims, was also provided.

151. For 1995 and 1996, periodic missions by UNHCR personnel to Chisinau are envisaged. Legal support is foreseen to advise government authorities on the promulgation of refugee law and possible accession to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol.

3. Ukraine

152. At 31 December 1994, some 5,000 non-CIS asylum-seekers have been determined to be of concern to UNHCR in Kiev. The majority of the asylum-seekers come from Afghanistan and Angola, with smaller numbers from Iraq, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sri Lanka. Government figures indicate the presence of about 15,000 refugees and forcefully displaced people from the CIS.

153. In the absence of a governmental or non-governmental implementing partner, during 1994 and 1995, a modest food and health service delivery programme has been, and is being, implemented directly by UNHCR Kiev, for about 1,000 asylum-seekers. An important aspect of the work revolves around protection of asylum-seekers from harassment, detention, prosecution and even deportation.

154. As an integral part of its training strategy, in 1993 UNHCR organized a seminar on Refugee Law and a workshop on Emergency Management. Throughout 1994 and 1995, government authorities have been consistently invited to attend UNHCR-sponsored international conferences and meetings, including the Meeting of Experts held in Geneva in May 1995 and the workshops on People-Oriented Planning and Social and Community Service, held in St. Petersburg at the end of May and in early June 1995.

155. UNHCR's main objectives for 1995 and 1996 include the promotion of refugee law and accession of Ukraine to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, the provision of legal assistance to the Government to finalize its legislation concerning refugee-related issues, the establishment of concrete procedures both for registration and refugee status determination and the strengthening of government structures charged with refugee matters.

2. Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

156. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(a) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

156. There were no 1994 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support allocations for the other CIS countries in 1994.

(b) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

157. There were no initial 1995 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support allocations foreseen for Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. At the end of 1994, however, it was decided to open independent offices in both Minsk (Belarus) and Kiev (Ukraine). The current year requirement thus cover the salaries and common staff costs of four staff in Minsk and five staff in Kiev as well as the opening and running of two new offices and the procurement of the necessary office equipment, furniture and stationary supplies.

(c) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

158. The 1996 requirements will continue to cover the running of the two offices in Belarus and the Ukraine, the staffing of these offices remaining unchanged.

159. The requirements are slightly lower however, as it is expected that most necessary non-expendable property would have been procured in 1995 and would not constitute a major expenditure in 1996.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ARMENIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
3,154.8	4,051.1	4,045.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	4,045.1
666.3	691.7	678.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	672.5
3,821.1	**4,742.8**	**4,723.6**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**4,717.6**
114.4	144.2	157.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	155.5
3,935.5	**4,887.0**	**4,880.7**	**TOTAL (1)**	**4,873.1**
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
241.5	–	–	Extra-budgetary food	–
230.5	–	–	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
472.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
4,407.5	**4,887.0**	**4,880.7**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**4,873.1**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AZERBAIJAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1.9 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
1.9	0.0	0.0	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	0.0
1.9	0.0	0.0	TOTAL (1)	0.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
5,502.1	5,315.3	7,200.8	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	5,153.3
755.7	1,126.0	687.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	629.1
64.0	91.1	150.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	147.3
–	–	112.0	Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	18.5
6,321.8	6,532.4	8,150.5	TOTAL (2)	5,948.2
6,323.7	6,532.4	8,150.5	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	5,948.2

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GEORGIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
0.4 a/	–	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
888.8 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
889.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**0.0**
889.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**T O T A L (1)**	**0.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
3,793.9	18,500.0	7,000.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	10,751.1
1,817.4	1,055.2	1,655.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,653.0
148.8	176.8	360.6	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	359.2
5,760.1	**19,732.0**	**9,015.6**	**T O T A L (2)**	**12,763.3**
6,649.3	**19,732.0**	**9,015.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**12,763.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 888,197 incurred under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 644 incurred under Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
500.0	–	1,000.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
6,750.6 a/	6,656.0	5,820.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	4,957.4
67.8 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
7.3 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
1,045.3	952.8	2,309.3 c/	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,109.4
8,371.0	7,608.8	9,129.9	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	6,066.8
366.8	351.8	277.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	269.6
8,737.8	7,960.6	9,407.3	TOTAL (1)	6,336.4
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
333.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
–	–	8,000.0	Assistance to IDPs in Chechnya	–
19.9	–	39.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	12.1
43.2	50.0	178.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	84.0
396.9	50.0	8,217.0	TOTAL (2)	96.1
9,134.7	8,010.6	17,624.3	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	6,432.5

a/ of which US$ 550 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/ inicudes the allocation of US$ 1,150,000 from the Emergency Fund

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN TURKEY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,117.9	2,563.1	1,646.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	3,436.0
8.1 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
48.6 b/	64.9	48.0	RESETTLEMENT	53.2
1,295.5	1,257.0	914.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,014.6
2,470.1	3,885.0	2,610.2	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	4,505.8
148.3	148.7	55.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	72.1
2,618.4	4,033.7	2,665.4	TOTAL (1)	4,577.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
818.5	1,701.3	1,680.0	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	–
60.1	81.3	90.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
393.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
290.5	160.0	273.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	276.5
1,562.8	1,942.6	2,044.4	TOTAL (2)	276.5
4,181.2	5,976.3	4,709.8	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	4,854.4

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 37,749 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER C I S COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
				GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
-	-	112.2	Belarus		132.6
-	-	100.0	Ukraine		100.0
-	750.0	-	NIS		-
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
0.6 a/	-	-	Belarus		-
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	
-	-	175.5	Belarus		138.9
-	-	345.0	Ukraine		291.6
0.6	750.0	732.7		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	663.1
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	
-	-	29.8	Belarus		17.8
-	-	42.1	Ukraine		28.8
0.6	**750.0**	**804.6**		**TOTAL (1)**	**709.7**
0.6	**750.0**	**804.6**		**GRAND TOTAL (1)**	**709.7**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes